manner," but it never really amounted to much. In conclusion he said: "If we have de-termined that we are to become a great war power with a great army and a great navy, no system of volunteering will answer the purpose."

In response to an inquiry from Mr. Haw

ley, Mr. Hale said he did not suppose that the United States ever would dispense absolutely with the militia, but that it would continue to be maintained in a half-hearted way. In time of war, he did not think it uld be worth reckoning with Mr. Spooner pointed out that the display made by the National Guard of various states on Pennsylvania avenue in Wash-

ington on the occasion of an inaugural parade was a sufficient evidence of the practicability of the militia.
"Yes," responded Mr. Hale, "but the loss of life on Pennsylvania avenue never is

Continuing he said that he desired to

impress upon the Senate and upon the country that the naval reserve was and always would be weak and meager. It is difficult even now to secure men enough to man the ships of the United States navy, he said, and it is impossible to maintain the interest in the naval re-

Several senators, among them Mr. Mason (Ill.), Mr. Teller (Col.), Mr. Hoar (Mass.) and Mr. Bacon (Ga.), were drawn into the debate in defense of the militia forces of the various states, Mr. Hale finally disclaiming any intention to reflect upon the

In the course of the debate Mr. Tillman spoke of the achievements of the South Carolina troops in the revolutionary war, and said that the battles fought in that state were more important than those fought in Senator Hoar's state. "We don't want Massachusetts to bag all the glory." he said, "for as our illustrious Admiral Schley has said of a later triumph of our arms, 'there is glory enough for all.'" Mr. Hoar said that while the naval militia was yet in an experimental stage, it was

manifest that in every warlike emergency the country must be protected by a trained militia or by a regular army or both. It had been proved that the United States ought to have a good, regular army of moderate strength, supplemented by strong militia force.

Duty on Gifts to Boers.

At the conclusion of the discussion, Mr. Hoar introduced the following resolution: "That the President, if in his judgment it be not incompatible with the public interest, be requested to inform the Senate whether the Department of State has any official information whether the British government exact duties on goods intended for prisoners of war in Bermuda in violation of article 16 of the convention adopted at The Hague, which is as follows: 'Gifts and relief in kind for prisoners of war shall be admitted free of all duties of entry and others, as well as of payments for carriage by the government railways.

In explanation of his resolution Mr. Hear said that some charitable organizations in this country had sent supplies and comforts to Boer prisoners detained in Bermuda. Upon these supplies duties had been collect-ed in contravention of The Hague treaty. He desired by the resolution merely to ascertain whether the State Department had been informed of the situation. The resolution was adopted without fur-

In Executive Session.

Then, at 1:15, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Hale, went into executive session. When the Senate resumed legislative bust-

ness, after an executive session of twenty minutes, bills were passed making the following appropriations for public buildings: At Nashua, N. H., \$100,000; Huntington, W. Va., \$120,000; Superior, Wis., \$300,000; for enlarging the public buildings at Dallas, Tex., and at Portland, Ore., \$150,000 and \$250,000, respectively.

Mr. Tillman then announced the death of J. William Stokes, formerly a representa-tive in Congress from South Carolina, and after the adoption of the usual resolutions of regret the Senate, as a further mark of respect, at 1:50 p. m. adjourned.

DEMAND FOR OUR COAL.

Increasing Consumption of Gas in

United States Consul Hossfeld at Trieste has written to the State Department relative to the increasing demand for American gas coal in Austria, especially the highgrade product. The consul says that the production of artificial gas is advancing in Austria, and attributes it to two causes: First, an incandescent gas burner, an Austrian invention, which is in general use, has greatly increased the efficiency of gaslight, and in a measure re-established the popularity of gas as an illuminant; second, the relentless war which is being waged against the smoke nuisance in many cities has led a large portion of the smaller establishments to employ gas as their motive power. The increased consumption of gas has caused many new gas works to be constructed.

A statement recently published in a German gas journal, to the effect that at a test London an American coal had yielded 15,900 cubic feet of gas per ton, resulted in the receipt of the following message at the United States consulate from the manager of a gas works at Graz, 250 miles north of Trieste: The statement is astounding. If it be

true, it would pay even in Graz to use Consul Hossfeld concludes by saying "that with properly directed efforts a good market can be established here (Trieste) for superior grades of American gas coal I have not the least doubt.'

METHODS OF LOCOMOTION.

International Expositions to Be Held in Brussels. United States Consul Roosevelt, at Brus sels has informed the State Department

that during the coming spring there are to be held two international exhibitions of automobiles, cycles, sports, etc., in that efty. Between the 8th and 17th of March an international exposition of mechanical tariff imposes on the chief Cuban productslocomotion will be held in the grand hall of the palace in the Park Cinquantenaire, and from the 15th to the 23d of the same month the tenth international exhibition of new locomotion will be held at the Pole Nord in Brussels. The Belgian syndicate chamber of automobiles has taken an interest in the expositions and decided upon the disposition of eventual profits.

A feature of the first-named exposition will be a section entirely devoted to aerostatles, organized by the Aero Club of Bel-gium, and under the direction of the aerohaut Mr. Capazza, who will exhib't two of his balloons, one torn and worn, accompanied by his parachute, and the other in-flated. Experiments in aerial locomotion will be made in the Park Cinquantenaire during the exposition.

EXCLUSION OF CHINESE.

Joint Subcommittee Ready to Repor a Measure.

subcommittee of Pacific coast sena tors and representatives interested in Chinese exclusion, with Representative New lands of Nevada as chairman, concluded its work today, and will report tomorrow to the full committee, representing all the Pacific coast states. The majority report will present a bill combining the best features of the several measures which have been proposed, including that of the immigration bureau, introduced by Representative Kahn, and the Federation of Labor bill. It is also expected that there will be a minority report favoring a more simple treatment of the question by extending the Geary exclusion law, with an amendment prohibiting the entrance of Chinese from the Philippines.

Gold Digging in French Gulana.

During October and November last 2,000 pounds of gold were brought down to Cayenne, French Guiana, from placer gold diggings in the Inini river district of that colony. This fact has been reported to the State Department by United States Consul Moulton at Demerara, who says that the consular agent at Cayenne states that the diggings are rich, and are attracting many prospectors to that locality. Other large consignments of the precious metal are ex-peated at Cuyenne. Mr. Moulton says that, wiew of the great number of foreigners the may be attracted to the colony, the severnment has passed an ordinance re-

SEEK LOWER DUTIES

Arguments for Reciprocity With

BEFORE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTED

Case Presented by Mr. Atkins of Boston.

MR. THURBER'S STATEMENT

The ways and means committee began hearings today on the subject of Cuban eciprocity with a large representation present from the various interests which would be affected by legislation of this character. The Cuban industries were represented by Messrs. Place, Mendoza, Dumois and Francke, chosen by commercial organizations in various parts of the island. The American interests engaged in sugar production in Cuba were represented by Edwin F. Atkins, spokesman for an organization controlling a large part of the sugar production of the island; Hugh Kelly of New York and John F. Craig of Philadelphia. William Haywood was present in behalf of the Hawaiian sugar planters and Henry T. Oxnard for the domestic beet sugar interests. The tobacco and other interests affected by Cuban production also were well represented. Chairman Payne stated at the outset that the hearing was in reference to that portion of the President's message relating to reciprocity with Cuba. The committee

first would hear those favorable to Cuba, and Mr. Payne stated that the committee

desired to be informed as to the effect of reciprocity both on Cuba and on the people of the United States. Mr. Atkins for Reciprocity. Edwin F Atkins of Boston made the opening statement in behalf of reciprocity. He spoke of the enormous overproduction of sugar throughout the world, amounting to about 1,500,000 tons, which had resulted in a crisis in the industry. European countries had met this by bounties, so that the German producer, by means of a bounty, was able to sell sugar at half a cent per pound below its cost of production. The cost of production in Cuba was 200 cents per pound, which was somewhat above the selling price. Mr. Atkins stated that there was now about \$20,000,000 worth of standing cane in Cuba and at present prices a considerable part of this would not be harvested. While not an alarmist he said the effect would be serious loss to the planters and the labor employed. loss to labor, he thought, was likely to lead to disturbances. At the time set for the withdrawal of American troops there would be, in his opinion, a deficit in the insular revenues which were largely recruited from the sugar industry. Mr. Atkins stated that a 50 per cent re-duction of duties was desired on the various large products of the island, but in response to inquiries from Mr. Payne, he said that the sugar industry felt they should have a 100 per cent reduction.

The Opposition to Reciprocity.

Mr. Atkins stated that the opposition to Cuban reciprocity came from several sources, namely, the domestic beet sugar industry, the Hawaiian planters and the sugar interests of Porto Rico and Louisiana, aggregating 890,000 tons production. He discussed each branch of this production, its cost, etc., and in this connection was questioned by Representative Robert-son of Louisiana as to the Louisiana product and by various members of the com-mittee on the relations of the Cuban crop to the product elsewhere. To Mr. Payne he stated that a very large percentage of the Cuban sugar industry was owned by citizens of the Lyniad States. itizens of th

Aside from the advantage of reciprocity to Cuba, Mr. Atkins maintained that it would be of material advantage to the United States, including a reduction in the price of sugar to the people. Asked by Mr. Payne if his sugar business

conceded that it had been, but general inquiry among planters showed that they had not done a profitable business. At 12 o'clock a recess was taken until 2

Mr. Thurber's Statement. Mr. Francis B. Thurber of New York, president of the United States Export Association, submitted a statement to the committee in behalf of the proposed con-

"I am interested in this subject," he said primarily as a question of the good faith of the United States toward Cuba; second. to voice the interests of American producers and manufacturers, who, under proper conditions, would find a very valuable market in Cuba, and third, the interest of American consumers of sugar.

"For many years I was one of the largest distributers of sugar in the United States, and am familiar with that industry. For the past five years I have been president of the United States Export Association. se object is to widen the market for American products, and whose membership comprises leading houses in ninety-eight principal lines of industry, situated in

"During the past year I have had occasion to make a special study of the tariff relations between Cuba and the United States, with the result of arriving at the belief that the greatest good to the greatest number of the people of both countries will be subserved by placing Cuba, so far as our tariff relations are concerned, as nearly as possible on the same basis as Porto Rico and Hawaii, and the same may be said of the Philippine Islands.

Strange Discrimination.

"Strange as it may seem, the Dingley tariff imposes on the chief Cuban products— the reduced pay given the signal corps sugar and tobacco—a duty amounting to men, as compared with the pay and allowabout 100 per cent, while on the dutiable | ances last year." products of all other countries imported into the United States it averages about 50 per cent. This is anomalous in itself, and is rendered still more so by our changed re-lations to Cuba, which virtually make her the ward of the nation. She has accepted the Platt amendment, which imposes upon her duties and obligations which prevent her from making advantageous treatles with other countries; and, as stated by duty and interest demands that Cuba should | proposes to construct between the Pacific

have liberal treatment at our hands. Opposed to Sugar Interests.

enormous profits under the excessive protection afforded them by our present tariff. "The beet sugar interests are on record, over their own signature, in a letter to their bankers, that they could prosper under absolute free trade; and it is estimated by good authorities that in factories favorably situated they have been making a profit of about two cents a pound, with a lesser margin in less-favored localities; which they now bring forward as an argu-ment why concessions should not be made in the tariff on Cuban products, which is somewhat like arguing that the tariff should be high enough to make the growing of bananas under glass profitable.

Short-Sighted Policy.

"I am a republican and a protectionist, but there is reason in all things; and I believe that there should be a power above unreasoning protectionists to say what is reasonable.

largely depend on this, and I contend that it is shortsighted on the part of our pro-tected industries rot to recognize changed nditions, and that unless they are recognized there will come a ground swell of public opinion which will go to extremes on the other side and be disastrous to all of our industries. This was the William McKinley, who could not be con sidered an enemy to American industries. It is especially shortsighted on the part of our domestic sugar growers no. to be willing to make liberal concessions at the present time in the tariff on Cuban prod-

"There is an influential element in Cuba today in favor of annexation to the United States, and if this is strengthened by disstates, and it this is strengthened by dis-astrous industrial conditions in Cuba that day will be hastened, and with absolute free trade between Cuba and the United States our beet sugar industries would be in the position of that man whose 'last state was

to the Secretary the facts in the case.

"The Secretary will rely upon the de-partment commanders to examine care-fully all these estimates passing through department headquarters and to make suitable recommendations in the premises." astrous industrial conditions in Cuba that day will be hastened, and with absolute free airing passports from such persons before our beet sugar industries would be in the de

worse than the first," although it would unquestionably be a blessing to the con-sumers of sugar in the United States, and our fruit growing, canning and preserving industries, which would greatly develop and prosper with cheap sugar.

Proper Concessions.

"Now, as to what concessions should be made to Cuba. I believe it would be to the interest of the Cubans and American flour and provision interests and American fruitcanning and preserving interests and the interests of all American consumers of sugar if what the Cubans ask could be granted, viz., free raw sugar and one-half the present duties on tobacco and cigars. But if in your wisdom you think we cannot go as far as that at this time, very least concession which should be made should be 50 per cent on all her products; and with this, it should be remembered, it would still leave her products subject to a duty equal to the average on the dutiable products received by us from all other coun

"This would lower by one-half the high tariff wall which we have erected against our ward. And if she in return would establish a tariff averaging 50 per cent on her importations, she could reciprocally reduce one-half on her importations from the United States; and this would enable her merchants to buy all of their supplies in the United States, three-fifths of which they now buy in Europe. This would not violate the 'most favored nation' clause in treaties with other countries, because no country could offer Cuba such inducements as we would offer her by such an arrangement. And it would still give her sufficient revenue, because her present tariff, established by our War Department for Cuba, only averages about 25 per cent.
"American products would still enter the

Cuban market at the present rate, but those of other countries would have to pay the higher rate; hence, we would get the trade, and a large and increasing trade, because with increased purchasing power on the part of her people Cuba would be-come one of our most important markets."

MOB AFTER A PRISONER

TROOPS ORDERED TO FLEMINGS-BURG, KY.

Attempt to Lynch Negro Named Gaskins Frustrated by the Sheriff.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., January 15.-A mob attacked the jail at Flemingsburg, near here, before daylight today in an endeavor to secure Charles Gaskins, colored, who is charged with killing James Ryan, the son of officer Ryan of Flemingsburg, last summer. Gaskins had been confined in the Newport jail ever since the crime, but was removed to Flemingsburg yesterday, his trial having been set in the circuit court there. Every precaution had been taken to prevent his seizure. An additional number of deputies had been sworn in and were stationed about the jail. The sheriff refused the demand of the mob to deliver the prisoner and immediately the determined men broke windows in the jail to effect an entrance, but were unsuccessful. Finally dynamite was used.

A cartridge of the explosive was thrown, but it fell short. One of the guards ran to secure it, and was shot and seriously wounded by the mob. At dawn the wouldbe lynchers, fearing identification, disappeared. More trouble is anticipated, and the guards have been doubled.

FRANKFORT, Ky., January 15.—Gov. Beckham today ordered the Frankfort milltary company and a detail of the Lexington Battery to Flemingsburg to protect the negro there against whom an attempt at lynching was made early today. The bat-tery will be equipped with a Gatling gun. The troops are in command of Assistant Adjutant General Haley.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

GENERAL GREELY DENIES STORIES OF EXPERIMENTS.

It Can Do With Wires in the Philippines.

Gen. A. W. Greely, chief of the United States signal service, declared with emphasis this afternoon that there was absolutely and unqualifiedly no foundation for the dispatch sent from Washington, and which appeared in a New York newspaper this morning, that his office had succeeded in establishing a wireless telegraphic communication between one of the Florida

keys and the coast of Cuba. Several stories relating to wireless telegraphy and the work of the signal corps have been floated of late, but they were without any foundation whatever, Gen. Greely said. "The stories, manufactured out of whole cloth, have caused the signal service office a great deal of unnecessary

work in the way of correspondence. "Among the stories was one that I wanted a name that would apply to a wireless telegram. I can't tell you how many letters the office has received on that subject. As we make it a rule to answer all letters it added just so much to our labors. The fact is the signal corps has not done a single day's experimental work for a

year or more. "We are trying to keep our head above water in the Philippines. We have 6,400 miles of cable and land lines in operation there. There are probably 2,000 miles more for military purposes that have been aban-doned or recovered.

"Extreme difficulty has been encountered in enlisting telegraph operators because of

PROPOSED PACIFIC CABLE.

Vice President Ward Tells of the Preparations Made. George G. Ward, vice president of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, who appeared before the naval affairs committee of the Senate yesterday to further the interests of the cable which John W. Mackay coast and the Philippines, said to a Star reporter: "We do not want governmental "This is opposed by our domestic beet and | aid, but we do not want the government to cane sugar interests, who have been making allow concessions to other companies that it will not grant us. There are now seven companies who want to begin operations. We have let all our contracts, and the cable is being manufactured for us in Eng-

"Had we not given out our contracts and made all arrangements for laying the cable, we would, in all probability, have worked for the development of Marconi's invention. But we shall go on now with the work, irrespective of Marconi's success or failure to annihilate space without the aid of wires. I don't believe his invention, if perfected, will ever be practical for commercial purposes. The cable, as proposed by Mr. Mackay, will cost between \$12,-000,000 and \$15,000,000."

CARE IN MAKING ESTIMATES.

Provisions of an Order Issued by General Miles. Judging from an order issued by Lieutenant General Miles for the information

and guidance of all concerned, there has been apparently some extravagance among the officers of the army in expending money. The order is as follows: "In connection with the instructions call-

ing attention to the importance of careful scrutiny and painstaking to avoid unnecessary expense in making or approving estimates or requisitions for the expenditure of money, it is desired when estimates requiring expenditures of funds for repairs, alterations or improvements at military posts or elsewhere are submitted that they be accompanied by such statement of ex-isting conditions and the reasons for the necessity for the work as will make clear to the Secretary the facts in the case.

COMING IN FERRUARY MILITARY TRIALS

Prince Henry to Reach This Country | American Soldiers Figure in Courtson Washington's Birthday.

PREPARING A PLAN OF RECEPTION GENERAL CHAFFEE SENDS RECORDS

German Ambassador Receives | Details of the Shooting of Corporal Official Notice of Itinerary.

DEWEY'S OLD FLAGSHIP ONE INSURGENT HANGED

The President is taking a great personal interest in the arrangements for the reception of Prince Henry of Germany. Secretary Hay has been requested to prepare a general plan of reception and entertainment of the royal visitor, and will confer with Secretaries Root and Long in arranging the necessary details. It is too early yet to announce any definite program for the reception, but the matter has already received serious consideration and will be finally settled in a few days.

A cablegram was received by Dr. von Holleben, the German ambassador at Washington, this morning, from Berlin, giv-ing the dates of arrival and departure of Prince Henry and a list of the party who will accompany him to the United States. Prince Henry will arrive at New York or board the Kronprinz Wilhem on February 22, and will sail for Germany, aboard the Hamburg-American liner Columbia on March 8

The Prince's Escort.

Prince Henry will be accompanied by Hofmarschall Vice Admiral von Seckendorff and two alds-de-camp; Lieutenant Commanders Schmidt von Schwind and von Egidy. His chief attending physician will be Dr. Reich.

Herr von Tirpitz, the German secretary of state for the navy, with his aid-de-camp, Lieutenant Commander von Trotha, will also accompany the party. Emperor William will send his adjutant, General von Plessen von Mueller, captain of the navy von Grumme, aid-de-camp to

he emperor. Prince Henry will have his own retinue of servants and each of the gentlemen of the party will bring his own valet. Herr Hintze, the chief clerk to the secretary of Thintze, the chief clerk to the secretary of state for the navy, will be one of the party. The voyage of the imperial yacht Hohenzollern will be so timed that the vessel will arrive off New York in season to join the steamship Krom Prinz William, carrying Prince Henry and party, and permit their entry into New York harbor on that vessel under the escort of a fleet of naval vessels and merchant steamers, which will undoubtedly assemble in the vicinity of Sandy Hook for that purpose.

Dewey's Old Flagship May Greet Him. Although not settled, it is more than probable that the escort fleet will include Admiral Dewey's old flagship, the Olympia, and the cruiser San Francisco, formerly flagship of the European station. Both of these fine ships have been almost completely reconstructed in the Boston and Norfolk navy yards. As it has been suggested that the commanding officer of either of these ships would not have sufficient rank for the purpose of receiving Prince Henry, who is an admiral in the German navy, Secretary Long is considering the advisability

of assigning a rear admiral to that duty.

There are several officers in this city available for that assignment, including Rear Admirals Howell, president of the naval retiring board; Farquhar, chairman of the lighthouse board; Watson, president of the naval examining board: Sumner, comnandant of the naval station, League Island; Cotton, commandant of navy yard Norfolk; Evans, president of the board of inspection; Terry, commandant of the navy yard, Washington; Taylor, member of the general board, and Shepard, at the Naval

It is probable, however, that Rear Admiral Evans will be selected to command the receiving squadron. He was in command of the cruiser New York at the great naval demonstration at the opening of the Kiel canal and met the German emperor and Prince Henry on that occasion, when the royal visitors were received on board the flagship.

Major General Brooke, commanding the department of the east at New York, and Rear Admiral Barker, commanding the New York navy yard, will undoubtedly have charge of the military and naval ceremonies connected with the landing and reception of Prince Henry's party at New York. It is probable that an army officer with the rank of colonel and a naval officer with the rank of captain will be detailed to duty with the royal party and accompany it from New York to Washington, and to any other place it may be found desirable to go.

First Long Trip of Emperor's Yacht. The trip of the Hohenzollern will be the first long one ever attempted by the emperor's yacht. Owing to her lack of steaming radius she will be compelled to make several stops in order to secure coal enough to cover the voyage to New York. Across to Bermuda would naturally be the shortest route after leaving Gibraltar, but ow-ing to the feeling existing in Great Britain agaist Germany it has evidently been decided not to risk any unpleasant reception there, but to proceed by the longer way

The Hahenzollern will be the largest most powerful and most sumptuous yacht of a ruler ever seen in this country in her equipment and arrangements. as the average first-class cruiser and is magnificently equipped.

PLANS OF THE PRINCE.

Kaiser's Brother Will Land at Newport News.

BERLIN, January 15 .- It was announce today that the government had decided that Prince Henry shall sail for the United States on the Kron Prinz Wilhelm of the North German Lloyd line, February 15. Cabins have been engaged for a suite of fifteen persons. The vessel, though taking other passengers, will first touch at Newport News, where Prince Henry and his party will be transferred to the Hohenzollern, which is going there and not to Hoboken, N. J. The movements of the yacht thereafter have not been absolutely determined upon.

The present program is to ascend the Potomac river to Washington, where Prince Henry will exchange calls with President Roosevelt. Prince Henry and the President may then go to the launching together. This portion of the program will depend, of course, of its acceptance at Washington.

Preparations on the Hohenzollern. Elaborate preparations are being made for social entertainments on board the Hohenzollern. By tamemperor's special orders a splendid silver bervice has been sent to Kiel from the royal silver treasures in the old Schloss

the old Schloss as the His majesty personally inspected the treasures and selected the service which is to be used on board the Hohenzollern on special occasions. Emperor William's program is that Brince Henry shall reciprocate the New York and Washington festivities with a grand banquet on board the Hohenzollern, their the President, the members of the captitet and others. The curator of the silver treasures goes to the United States on the Hohenzollern to take care of the valuable wares.

Admiral Count von Baudissin, who is to command the imperial yacht Hohenzollern

ommand the imperial yacht Hohenzollern in her forthcoming visit to New York to take part in the ceremony incident to the launching of Emperor William's new yacht, arrived here yesterday. He went to Potslam to see his majesty prior to sailing for the United States.

Admiral Count von Baudissin, after receiving Emperor William's personal instructions, returned to Kiel.

Upon complaint of Dr. Woodward, the health officer, the Washington Traction and Electric Company was fined \$20 today in the Police Court on a charge of violating the anti-smoke law. The objectionable smoke is said to have issued from the chimney of the power house at 14th and B

Martial in Philippines.

Fielder.

The War Department has just received the records of a number of very interesting court-martial cases from the Philippines, in several of which soldiers of the American army figure. The insurgent General Torres was tried

by military commission on a charge of "murder in violation of the laws of war." It appeared that Corp. Crestof A. Fielder, Company F, 3d Infantry, while serving as acting provost sergeant of the pueblo of Bulacan, Malolos, brought down upon himself the wrath of the Filipinos of that section by strictly enforcing the sanitary regulations, watching all strangers coming into Malolos and otherwise performing his duty and causing the insurgent soldiery much inconvenience.

On one occasion, in making arrests of some disguised insurgents who were visiting Malolos in order to gain information regarding the movements of American troops. Corporal Fielder shot down one of his captives, who had broken away and made a dash for liberty, and who refused to half when called upon. The corporal at once femoved the wounded Filipino to the hospital for medical care, but the incident only served to strengthen the bitter feeling against the too efficient interference of the American soldier.

Corporal Fielder Was Shot Down. A final determination was made on the part of the Filipinos to take his life, and accordingly they put him to death one September day by striking him with iron missiles, stabbing him with a dagger and shooting him with a revolver. At the trial of General Torres, it is stated, the witnesses for the defense showed a disposition to lay the entire responsibility for the murder of the corporal on General Torres. whose forces were operating in Bulacan province. General Chaffee expressed himself as reluctant to record Torres' convic tion, describing the insurgent leader as man of high intelligence.

Gen. Chaffee stated that, upon the face of the record, the finding of "guilty" and sen-tence of death by hanging brought forward by military commission was justified, but that "the commanding general of the division is pleased to give the accused the benefit of a doubt the evidence does not satisfactorily remove from his mind." sentence was therefore disapproved, and

Gen. Torres was set at liberty. Emilio Santa Maria, an insurgent lieutenant, with a band of his companions, all garbed in the ordinary dress of non-combatants, kidnaped an American soldier in the streets of the barrio of Ylogbaced, and, after taking him to a safe distance Maria with a rifle, shot his prisoner and caused him to be buried. In the specifications for Maria's arraignment Private Charles A. Baker, Company A. 35th Infantry, is men-Baker, Company A, 35th Infantry, is mentioned as the American soldier who was murdered, but it appeared that his identity in this connection was not established. General Chaffee approved the sentence of death by hanging imposed in this case.

American Joined Insurgents. John Allane, an American, and formerly a private of the 33d Volunteer Infantry, was tried on a charge of "aiding the armed surrection against the authority thereof." It appeared that the accused, accompanied by some Filipinos, presented himself to the insurgent commander, Maj. Reves, at his camp, and stated that he did so because of some trouble he had had with his captain. Maj. Reves took the rifle of the American, and subsequently transferred him to the insurgent Gen. Tinlo, with whom Allane remained for some six months.

It was brought out that the American soldier was not armed during that period, that he did not take part in operations against the American forces, and that finally he returned to an American post where he surrendered himself and a Krag carbine and ammunition which he obtained from the insurgent leader Alejandrino a

few days previous joined the insurgents for the sole purpose of gaining information against the Filipino forces to present to his captain, whose con-

He further stated that the insurgent symwas confronted with such an overwhelming should accompany them that he had no alby voluntarily going along with the band. The evidence, however, General Chaffee stated convincingly, showed that Allane went over to the enemy with the expectation of winning assistance to escape beyond the seas, and the surrender of the insurgent forces with whom he was abiding practically drove him back to the protec-

tion of the lines of the army he had de-The only mitigating circumstances on the record, Gen. Chaffee pointed out, was the fact that Allane refrained from bearing arms against the United States. A military commission sentenced the accused to death, but Gen. Chaffee commuted this to

twenty years' imprisonment at hard labor.

HEARINGS ON OLEOMARGARINE. Views Submitted to the House Agri-

cultural Committee. The hearings on the various oleomargarine bills before the agricultural committee of the House were continued before that committee today. Mr. Tillingham, representing an artificial butter factory at Providence, R. I., gave it as his opinion that a 10-cent tax on oleomargarine and butterine would kill the industry.

Mr. Larson, manager of the Langdon, D. C., butterine factory, gave a detailed state-ment of the methods of manufacturing butand exhibited specimens of butter and butterine.

leave of absence, with pay, of two and onehalf days of each month of thirty days that they are actually assigned to duty, and that they be allowed to claim in ti.eir pay accounts the maximum rate of pay allowed them under their assignments for such days as they may be granted leave of

This bill was introduced in the House early in last December by Mr. Powers of Massachusetts, and is now before the ways and means committee. Similar bills have been introduced in the House in the last two Congresses, but, it, is said, they, never came from the committee. Some of the delegates have been working

industriously with their respective representatives to secure their support of the aid has been asked it has been promised, and that the bill is considered as a worthy one. The gaugers and storekeepers are said to be the only government employes that are not included in the bill now pending.

This neglect is said to be due to the fact the they are compensated by fees, and the only way they can obtain relief is by act of Congress. Nearly every internal revenue district in the country is represented at the meeting, sessions of which are held at the Mational Hotel. This afternoon the delegation as a body called upon Commissioner Yerkes to pay their respects. A committee will be appointed to press the bill before Congress. asked.

THE POPE VERY ILL.

Report That His Life is Despaired of at Rome. LONDON, January 15.-Vanity Fair's correspondent at Rome writes:

"The death of the pope may be expected any day, as his holiness can only be said to be just alive. He takes little nourishment and is generally half unconscious. He suffers no pain, and simply dozes the hours away without comprehension of what is going on around him."

The Rome correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says that while the pope was granting an audience to American pilgrims last Monday he was taken with a fainting fit just as he was about to address them. The correspondent says the pontiff was

conveyed to his apartments, where he soon FAVORITE HAUNT OF BURGLARS. Post Office at Spring Lake, N. J., Rob-

NEW YORK, January 15.-The post office at Spring Lake, N. J., was robbed last night, the second time within six months. The door of the safe was blown off with nitroglycerine and about \$700 worth of postage stamps were secured. There was little money in the safe. The burglars escaped.

bed Again.

IN FAVOR OF DEFENDANT.

District Wins in a Suit Brought for \$25,000 Damages. In the case of Abraham Wolff against the

District of Columbia, which has been on trial before Chief Justice Bingham and a jury in Circuit Court No. 1 for several days, the jury today, by direction of the court, returned a verdict in favor of the defendant. The plaintiff sought to recover \$25,000 damages for personal injuries sustained by falling over a carriage step October 27, 1895, in front of the Washington Saengerbund headquarters, 314 C street. The acci dent resulted in the amputation of the plaintiff's right leg.

Chief Justice Bingham, at the close of the testimony today, on motion of counsel for the defendant, instructed the jury to return a verdict in favor of the District on the ground of contributory negligence of the plaintiff, the court holding that the carriage step over which he fell was not an unlawful obstruction.

The District was represented by Attor

neys A. B. Duvall and E. H. Thomas, and Attorney Leon Tobriner looked after the nterests of the Washington Saengerbund.

Capt. L. J. Allen Retired.

Captain L. J. Allen has been placed on he retired list of the navy with the rank and pay of a rear admiral under the provisions of the naval personnel act. He is one of the veterans of the navy, having served through the war of the rebellion. He entered the naval service from Maryland in 1859 and reached the grade of captain in March, 1809. His last active service was at the Mare Island navy yard on engineer-

For a Public Park.

ing dyty.

Mr. Young has introduced a bill in the House providing that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed to purchase, at a fair market value, out of any unexpended balance remaining in the treasary not otherwise appropriated, or acquire through condemnation proceedings, under section three of the act of Congress approved June 25, 1890, a certain plot of ground containing 6,339 square feet, known as square south of 188 in this city for use as a public park. Square 188 is bounded by V and W street, 16th street and New Hampshire avenue.

Right to Reopen Suits.

Mr. Adams introduced a bill in the House oday providing that the Court of Claims may reopen suits heretofore brought in the court against the District of Columbia in the case of certain contractors who have the United States reimbursed the District government, if it is found that the reimbursement exceeded the amount the contractors received.

A. R. Cruzen, a Nebraska banker, has been appointed collector of customs at San Juan, Porto Rico, to succeed Mr. Whiteread, recently nominated to be appraiser at New York.

Customs Collector at San Juan.

Visitor at Police Court. Mr. J. N. St. Clair, for many years chief of police at Streator. Ill., was a visitor at the Police Court today. He is a friend of C. B. Elliott of the assistant city solicitor's

the rank of captain. Funeral of Rev. A. P. Hubbard. The funeral of the late Rev. P. A. Hubbard. D.D., the colored divine who served the A. M. E. Church as financial agent. who died yesterday at his residence in this city, will take place from Metropolitan

office at the court.

Church of the denomination stated Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Commends Private Stroman. Major Sylvester, chief of police, has written to the District Commissioners inviting attention to the commendable work of Private H. C. Stroman of the tenth precinct at the fire at 214 G street northwest, during which the policeman rescued two colored

children, Effle May and Hortense Gross. Case to Be Heard Tomorrow. The allegation of larceny of \$20 against Walter D. Brock of the 11th United States Cavalry, who was arrested Monday last, will be heard in the Police Court tomorrow.

Miss Frances Aungler of 821 14th street northwest is the complainant. Brock called at the house of the lady named Sunday night, it is stated, to see Miss Katie Arnold, and was invited to take seat in the reception room. After he left Miss Aungler discovered that \$20 had been emoved from her pocket book. Brock denies the charge.

Washington Stock Exchange.

at *70%, 40 at *70%. Mergenthaler Linotype at 170, 10 at 170, 10 at 169%. Lanston Monot District of Columbia Bonds-3.65s, funding, 125 GAUGERS WANT RELIEF.

Revenue Employes Meet and Call Upon Commissioner Yerkes.

A number of gaugers in the United States internal revenue service are in the city in the interest of a bill before Congress introduced for the purpose of affording relief to gaugers, storekeeper gaugers and storekeepers, and provides "For an additional appropriation for the payment of officers of this class as will admit of granting of this class as will admit of granting of the payment of officers of this class as will admit of granting of the payment of officers of this class as will admit of granting of the payment of officers of this class as will admit of granting of the payment of officers of this class as will admit of granting of the payment of officers of this class as will admit of granting of the payment of officers of this class as will admit of granting of the payment of officers of this class as will admit of granting of the payment of officers of the payment Safe Deposit and Trust Stocks—National Safe De Railroad Stocks-Capital Traction Co., 107% bid,

Railroad Stocks—Capital Traction Co., 107% bid, 108½ asked.
National Bank Stocks—Bank of Washington, 375 bid, 430 asked. Metropolitan, 725 bid. Central, 235 bid. Farmers and Mechanics', 275 bid. Second, 168 bid. Citizens', 185 bid. Columbia, 175 bid, 190 asked. Capital, 150 bid, 170 asked. West End, 125% bid, 127 asked. Traders', 135 bid, 150 asked. Lincoln, 124 bid. Riggs, 680 bid, 750 asked.
Insurance Stocks—Firemen's, 25 bid. Franklin, 45 bid, 55 asked. Metropolitan, 75 bid, 85 asked. Corcoran, 62 bid. Potomac, 66½ bid. Arlington, 25 bid, 30 asked. German American, 280 bid. National Union, 7% bid, 8 asked. Columbia, 10½ bid, 12½ asked. Riggs, 7 bid, 8 asked. People's, 6 bid, 7 asked Commercial, 4 bid, 5 asked. Colonial, 118 asked.

FINANCE AND TRADE

Short Covering Caused a Considerable Rally in Stocks.

SOME BUYING FOR LONG ACCOUNT

New York Central's Proposed Bond Issue Excites Interest

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, January 15.-Opening prices this morning reflected a moderately steady undertone, in spite of further pressure from professional sources. There was a fair volume of supporting orders in the market, but scarcely any increase in the volume of commission house business. The sentiment of the room reflected improvement, and there was a desire among the trading element to assist the rally.

The covering of short contracts was feature of the buying, but conservative judges of the trading reported an inside lemand for several issues

The action of the New York Central directors in deciding to ask the stockholders to vote upon a proposition for increasing the capital of that road from \$115,000,000 to \$150,000,000 was an important develop-The meeting for this purpose will be held

at \$125 per share on the basis of one share for every fifteen they own. Only one-half of the increased stock is to be sold for the present, the remaining \$17,500,000 being left in the treasury for sale on such conditions as may be agreed upon by the directors.

An advance of more than 2 they cart in An advance of more than 3 per cent in

American Sugar was attributed to Washington advices predicting an advantageous concession in the matter of the duties on uban sugars. The stock was active and the demand came from sources close to the management. Glucose was opened at an advance by the interests responsible for its improvement resterday in spite of the denial that there was an amalgamation with National Starch contemplated.

The denial of this latter prospect was re-garded as being largely of a technical char-

acter. People's Gas was sold down very sharply around noon on the refusal of the Chicago court to grant the company an injunction against the enforcing of the 75-cent gas ordinance. Western houses were free sell-ers, and the stock was easily depressed, some long stock coming out under par.
Further reductions in oCpper were announced during the day, but this action appeared to have been discounted, as the

copper stocks were not pressed for sale, and rallied easily with the rest of the list.

There were some indications of good buy-

ing in St. Paul, Southern Pacific and Mis-

souri Pacific, the purchases in the latter stock being ascribed to inside interests. In the late afternoon trading there was a enewal of the covering movement and prices were rallied fractionally. Enthusiasm, however, was lacking and commission house business did not show much of an in Good judges of the market expect a further rally before another reaction occurs.

The bank statement ought to be more fa-

vorable than last week's, as loans are ex-pected to show a large decrease on ac-count of the liquidation that has occurred n the past few days.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. New York Stock Market. Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F st., members New York stock exchange, Washington stock exchange and Chicago board of trade.

Open. High. Low. Close

Amalgamated Copper.... 96% 121% 30 76% 98 102 96 64% Atchison, Top. & S. Fe Atch., Top. & S. Fe, pfd... Baltimore & Ohio...... Baltimore & Ohio. pfd... Chesapeake & Ohio Chicago & Alton, pfd. 22% 161 152 86 213 172% hicago Great Western Chicago, Mil. 4 St. Paul Chicago, Rock I. 4 P..... olorado Fuel and Iron. Consolidated Gas Delaware and Hudson 172% Mr. St. Clair was connected with the Illi-Erie common..... Erie, 1st pfd..... nois militia for twenty-five years, holding 100% 16 162 National Land New York Central..... N. Y., Ontario & West.... Norfolk and Western.... Pacific Mail Steamship...

St L and S Francisco. 5934 St L and S Fran, 2d pfd 744 58 585 6 821 6 921 6 62 375 6 99 8 88 111 6 outhern Pacific Southern Railway ... Southern Railway, pfd. Tenn. Coaland Iron..... lexas Pacific 100 88 111/2 nion Pacific. Union Pacific, pfd..... 115% S. Leather B Leather, pfd 8. Steel. 8. Steel, ptd. Wabash, pfd...... Vestern Union

191/2 311/4 92 Grain, Provisions and Cotton Markets CHICAGO, January 15 .- Grain Wheat—May Open.
Wheat—May 81½
July 81
Corn—May 65¼
July 65
Oats—May 45½
July 40½ CHICAGO, Jai uary 15.—ProOpen. 1
Pork—May. 17.25
July 17.15
Lard—May 9.87
July 9.95
Ribs—May 8.75
Ribs—May 8.75
Ribs—May 15. NEW YORK, January 15.—Cotton:
Open. High. I
farch. 8.11 8.12
fay. 8.19 8.21
uly. 8.28 8.25

farch.....

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, January 15.—Flour quiet and changed; receipts, 8,335 barrels; exports, 341 rels. Whest; spot and the month, 84%,884%; runry, 85a85¼; May, 85½,885½; steamer No. 2 81½,882; receipts, 20,625 bushels; southern by ple, 77a86; southern on grade, 83a96. Corn is spot and the month, 66½,666½; February, 67at May, 68½ asked; steamer mixed, 65a65½; celpts, 14,722 bushels; exports, 500 bushels; so ern white corn, 62a68½; southern yellow corn white corn, 62a68½; southern yellow comixed, 52; receipts, 11,330 bushels. Rye mited; No. 2 nearby, 69a70; No. 2 western, 70 receipts, 2,539 bushels. Hay steady; No. 1 thy, \$16.00. Grain freights dull and usehan receipts, 2,539 bushels. Hay steady; No. 1 timothy, \$16.00. Grain freights dull and unchanged. Sugar firm, unchanged; coarse granulated, 4.81; fine granulated, 4.81. Cheese firm, unchanged; large, 19% all; medium, 11% all%; small, 11% all%. Butter firm, unchanged; fancy imitation, 18a19; fancy creamery, 25a26; fancy ladie, 16a17; fancy roll, 17a18; good roll, 15a16; store packed, 13a15. Eggs firm; fresh, 29a31.

Maryland Postmasters Appointed.

The following fourth-class postn were appointed today in Maryland: Kelly

April 16, and stockholders of record March 31 will be given the privilege of partici-